

IRISH WHISKIES

per doz
DUNVILLE'S V.I. ... \$15.00
J. JAMESON & SON ... 15.00
Do. ... 17.00

H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

For The Festive Season
CHAMPAGNES
MOET & CHANDON
(EPERNEY)
DRY IMPERIAL
WHITE STAR
MOUSSEUX.
Sole Agents:
H. PRICE & CO.,
12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

No. 14,892 號式十九百八千四萬一第 日七初月二十年登十三緒光 HONGKONG, MONDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1906. 一拜禮 號登月正年六零百九千一英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

SPECIAL
"BULL DOG" BRAND
STOUT & ALE
IN SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.
[a1342]

CUTLER, PALMER
& CO.'S

"SPECIAL BLEND" WHISKY
A Blend
of Selected
Distillations of the
Finest Scotch Whiskies.
\$10.50 Per Case.

Apply to

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong. [a52]
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net \$4.75 per cask ex Factory.
In Bags 250 lbs. net \$2.30 per bag ex Factory.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a2771]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

TWO MOTOR-BOATS suitable for Office
Work or for the Shipping.
For particulars, apply to
"MOTOR."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1905. [104]

NOTICE.

GEO. FENWICK & CO., LD., Engineers
&c., are open to receive OFFERS FOR
THE PURCHASE OF THEIR WANCHAI
PROPERTY, comprising portions of Marine
Lots Nos. 31 and 32; approximate area 43,000
square feet.
For further particulars apply to the Company.
Hongkong, 12th July, 1905. [133]

WANTED

AGENT WANTED to secure import
orders for a first-class firm of CORK
IMPORTERS. Goods guaranteed equal to
sample, of excellent value, and open to any
competition. Liberal commission. Apply, giving
particulars to Box 603, Sell's Advertising Office,
London, E.C., England. 2832

SITUATION WANTED.

A PORTUGUESE with long experience
of Bookkeeping and General Mercantile
work **SEES A SITUATION** in Hong-
kong or coast port as a Bookkeeper, Assistant
Bookkeeper or General Clerk. Salary no
object.
Apply by letter. "ASSISTANT."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1905. [2012]

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BY GENTLEMAN with ENGLISH
PRIVATE FAMILY.
Offers stating terms please send to Office of
this paper under **BOX 555.**
Hongkong, 29th December, 1905. [2924]

WANTED.

FROM 1st March to 31st October next,
5 or 6 ROOMED FURNISHED
HOUSE on the Peak or Higher Levels.
Applications stating terms to be addressed to
"PEAK."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th December, 1905. [106]

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN
SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.
37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 4th September, 1905. [2056]

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS nor
the Owners will be RESPONSIBLE
or any DEBT contracted by the Officers or
the Crew of the following Vessels during their
stay in Hongkong Harbour
ANAPA, British str., J. M. Williamson,
Dodwell & Co.

THE LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL CO. LD.
LONDON.

THE FELTEN & GUILLAUME-LAHMEYER WERKE
FRANKFURT A/M.

FOR ESTIMATES OF ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
Apply to—SIEMSEN & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA [a6a]

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

A MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Everyone is bound to appreciate
the departure from the stereotyped canons
which this magazine promises... its
pages are bright without being shocking,
its articles are crisp, original, and well
written, its illustrations are artistic and
enhance the value of the journal..."
—*Hongkong Daily Press*, 27th October, 1905.

"The praise which we gave to the first
number of the COSMOPOLITAN, may
honestly be repeated in reference to the
second number... There is some-
thing very attractive in the unity
which pervades the magazine through-
out, it being a one-man affair, and that one
man being such an acute student of
passing events and wielding such a
vigorous pen."—*N.C. Daily News*, 30th
October, 1905.

"The many articles are well and
brightly written... there should be little
doubt of success."—*Shanghai Times*,
20th September, 1905.
"Though the language of the staff
is not English, the English of the staff
COSMOPOLITAN, idiomatically and gram-
matically, is irreproachable."—*China*
Gazette, 22nd September, 1905.

"Among these are 'The Art of
Eating,' a witty and observant dis-
course on modern table manners... it is

certainly a heterogeneous collection of
wit and wisdom, but it is the ideal of
a *Far Eastern* magazine, for it will
solar the over-spirited or brighten the
gloomy, just as the spirit moves the
reader... Taken all altogether the
COSMOPOLITAN is brightly written,
up-to-date, and entirely interesting..."
—*Hongkong Telegraph*, 29th September, 1905.

"Le champ d'observation de ce
nouveau confrere est si vaste que nous
croions que la 'copie' ne lui manquera
pas, et nous lui souhaitons tout le succes
desirable."—*L'Echo de Chine*, 20th
September, 1905.

"... quite a new feature in Far
Eastern journalism... the quality of the
letterpress is well worth the hand-
some setting... We have found a
good deal of sound common sense
in articles as well as no little fun and
humour... matters calculated to interest
not only the foreigner in Shanghai and
Chinese Territory ports, but in Japan."
—*Japan Chronicle*, 12th October, 1905.
"... it is a very promising publication.
The pictures are excellent... one won-
ders how it is to be produced month after
month."—*Japan Daily Mail*, 13th Octo-
ber, 1905.

In a few months the magazine will be written for subscribers only, and you
will not be able to buy single copies.
The Christmas Number will contain about 150 pages with nearly 100 illus-
trations and will cost \$2.00 to non-subscribers whereas subscribers will get
it at the usual price of \$1.00.

SUBSCRIPTION.—\$6.00 for six months plus 10 cents postage. Sub-
scribers joining now may still get back-numbers from September, but as we
have only 81 copies left for September and 52 for October it will be necessary
to apply at once to—

THE COSMOPOLITAN,

35, SZUCHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI.

Please note my name as a subscriber to the COSMOPOLITAN for 6 months

beginning from _____

Enclosed please find \$5.00.

Name of Subscriber _____

Address _____ [a2803]

Hongkong, 12th December, 1905.

AQUARIUS

SPARKLING MINERAL TABLE WATER, Qts, Pts. & Splits.

SILENT WATER, Qts.

STONE GINGER BEER.

GINGER ALE.

TONIC.

LEMONADE.

PURE TREBLE DISTILLED WATER ONLY is used in the

Manufacture of these Beverages, and by these means ABSOLUTE

PURITY IS GUARANTEED.

Telephone No. 75.

SOLE AGENTS—

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906 [a34]

PEERLESS SCOTS WHISKIES

HAIG & HAIG, LD., DISTILLERS SINCE 1679.

3 Star, SPECIAL—The finest of all "Pea" WHISKIES at ... \$13.60

5 Star, LIQUEUR—Exquisite, best in the World for Club or Private use at ... \$22.00

Stop drinking rank, Smoky Stuff, because "it comes through the SODA."

Try HAIG & HAIG'S WHISKIES; pure, mellow, matured, non-smoky, delicate flavor.

Once tried, preferred to all others. Sole Agents for Hongkong:

F. BLACKHEAD & Co

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

THE FINEST SELECTION OF

AXMINSTER, WILTON,

VELVET PILE &

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

EVER SEEN IN THE FAR EAST

AXMINSTER PARQUET SQUARES,

WOVEN IN ONE PIECE WITHOUT SEAM.

DURING JANUARY ALL CARPETS WILL BE MADE AND

FITTED "FREE OF CHARGE."

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1905. [a33]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

YORK BUILDING.

CHATER ROAD.

NEW BOOKS BY ENGLISH MAIL.

THE PRINCESS PRICILLA'S FORTNIGHT,

by Author of "Elizabeth and Her

German Garden" ... \$1.75

THE PILOT AT SWAN CREEK, by Ralph

Condon ... 1.75

DEATH OF DEATH, by I. T. Meade ... 1.75

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INTIMATION



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

SHERRY

The following Brands are recommended as high-class Wines of superior quality.

Per Doz.

B. SUPERIOR PALE DRY, DINNER WINE, GREEN SEAL CAPSULE... \$12.00

C. MANZANILLA, PALE NATURAL SHERRY, WHITE CAPSULE... 13.50

C.C. SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, NATURAL SHERRY, RED SEAL CAPSULE... 16.00

D. VERY SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, CHOICE OLD WINE, WHITE SEAL CAPSULE... 18.00

E. EXTRA SUPERIOR OLD PALE DRY, VERY FINEST QUALITY (old bottled), BLACK SEAL CAPSULE... 27.00

"D." AND "E." ARE FAVOURITE WINES ALL OVER THE FAR EAST AND ARE SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[50]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR. Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, and for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

No anonymous signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied by Cash. Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.R.O. 4th Ed. Editors.

I.O. Box, 85. Telephone No. 12.

BIRTH.

On 29th December, at Maternity Hospital, Mrs. S. G. A. BURKE, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 1st, 1906.

Good resolutions are in order; and though new year resolves have come to be regarded like other promises and piousness, made to be broken, we cannot wish our readers, as we now do, one and all, a more happy and prosperous year than the one just over, without stipulating that the old custom of turning over a new leaf be adhered to for all it is worth. After all, a little of the enterprise is apt to bear fruit; and we cannot deny that, for one reason or another (chiefly the idea that the times have been put out of joint by "the war") we have been prone to a policy of "masking."

Would it not be agreeable if the Government were to make a resolution that it would start in earnest to consider if business could not be helped by a Bill compelling all Chinese partnerships to be registered; to try and make life easier for our householders by instituting the official registration of servants; and to make up their minds to remember that Hongkong is after all a foreign city, foreign made, and that Chinese prejudices have been humoured long enough. A resolution not to let 1906 pass away without continuing the attack upon insubordinate agents would be quite the proper thing to make this week. In the old days, when the Chinese had to be coaxed into the Colony, it was good policy to make allowances for their habits; but they need no inviting now, even after the foreigner has put his

foot down with regard to certain matters. Seventy years ago, come six months, the virile hand of Lord Palmerston made itself felt in the Canton river; it would be pleasant to find a similar spirit animating local politics once more. It would be pleasant, also, to learn that all directors and managers of local businesses, particularly public companies, had resolved to shut their eyes to all excuses, war effects, high exchange, enervating climate, and all other; and to induce some of the "hustle" that is regarded as a necessity elsewhere. The Hon. Mr. SKEWAN's remark concerning sport was wrongly taken up and grievously misinterpreted: there can be no doubt that we need to concentrate more attention upon business. Pleasant as life is in Hongkong, socially and otherwise, there can be no two opinions that it has its peers. To quote a common saying, we are not out here for our health's sake. Business is our raison d'être; and therefore resolutions in the direction of "strict attention to business" ought to be in order just now. Hongkong is averse to changes, the Chinese conservatism seems to pervade and permeate the local air. Hongkong was long in making up its mind that it would have to revise its methods when the Suez Canal was made. Then changes were resisted; the removal of the dominating centre to London was mistrusted; but who could have foreseen that Suez would have made Hongkong what it is today? There have been innovations as great since—Japanese evolution is a Suez, Chinese railway development is a Suez; European politics are a Suez—we must wake up to vastly changed conditions all round; and ask ourselves if there is nothing we can do to fall into step with the rest of the world. If we are to do it, now is the acceptable time—now in these first days of 1906.

The G. O. C. is giving a children's party on Friday, 5th inst.

To-day the Naval authorities take charge of the signal station at Victoria Peak.

Commander Everett, R.N., lectures on Friday, 5th inst., to the Hongkong United Service Institution, on "Naval signalling."

The German steamer *Rheutia* from Vladivostok passed through Hongkong on December 30th with 1,943 Russian troops homeward bound.

Calendars are to hand from the Commercial Union through Mr. Tronchard Davis, and from the Yorkshire Insurance Co. through the East Asiatic Trading Co.

The following have been chosen to play for the Hongkong Football Club versus H.M.S. *Sally* at Happy Valley, to-day (Monday). Kick off at 4.15 p.m. Goal—Dr. F. H. Kew; Backs—J. W. Mitchell and E. Humphreys. Half-backs—H. C. Gray, W. Ironside and A. Morley. Forwards—A. C. Dunman, R. Whitmore, W. E. Lockie, R. Miller and J. Mend.

It is notified in the current *Gazette* that the Crown will under Section 13 of the New Territories Land Ordinance, 19-5, re-occupy upon any land in the New Territories held from the Crown in the name of any clan, family or long who have not made and proved to Land Officer the appointment of a manager or managers of such land in the manner prescribed and within the time limited by the provisions of that Ordinance.

H. M. the King has not been advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 8 of 1905 entitled: "An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding Five million seven hundred and seventeen thousand two hundred and seventy-six Dollars to the Public Service of the year 1906," and Ordinance No. 11 of 1905 entitled: "An Ordinance for raising the sum of Two Million Pounds by Loan for the purpose of defraying the cost of a Railway from Kowloon and for other Railway purposes."

POLICE COURT.

Saturday, 30th December.

BEFORE MR. P. A. HAZELARD (FIRST POLICE MAGISTRATE).

DISHONEST TRAM CONDUCTORS.

A native tram conductor was sentenced to four months' hard labour for stealing 150 tram tickets, the property of the Electric T. Railway Co. Mr. J. Gray Scott, manager, prosecuted and stated there was a good deal of ticket-stealing going on, but it was exceedingly difficult to obtain the evidence to procure a conviction.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR SELLER.

A hawker named Wong Hing, charged with hawking and selling liquor on the harbour without a license, was ordered to pay fines totalling \$300.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The I.G.M. str. *Prins Eitel Friedrich* left Shanghai on Saturday at 11 a.m., and may be expected here this afternoon.

The H.A.L. str. *Rhenania*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 29th ult., a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, p.m. The str. *Baltic* left Manila on the 29th ult., at 4 p.m., and is due here to-day at daylight.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

NEW YEAR HONOURS.

EIGHT NEW PEERS.

LONDON, 30th December.

Eight new peerages have been created, the recipients being Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P. (brother of the Marquis of Lansdowne); Sir Arthur Dyett Hayter, M.P. for Walsall; Hon. Philip Stanhope, M.P. for Harboro Division of Leicestershire, and youngest son of the Earl of Stanhope; Right Hon. Charles H. Hemphill, M.P. for North Tyrone; Sir William Willis, Chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company; Mr. Charles Henry Wilson, M.P. for Hull; Sir James Joyce, M.P. for Chester-le-Street (Durham); and Mr. Henry Labouchere, M.P. for Northampton, who has been made a Privy Councillor.

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION.

LONDON, 30th December.

The revolution in Moscow is ended.

AUSTRALIA AND OPIUM.

LONDON, 30th December.

The Commonwealth Parliament of Australia has prohibited the importation of opium.

WAR STORES SCANDAL.

LONDON, 30th December.

Five arrests have been made in connection with the war stores scandal.

DEATH OF A RAILWAY MAGNATE.

LONDON, 30th December.

The death of Mr. Charles Tyson Yerkes is announced.

[Mr. Yerkes was better known in England through his association with railway enterprise in London. Born at Philadelphia in 1837, he was for some time a clerk in the great commission trade. Afterwards he became a banker but failed in 1871. Then he identified himself with street railway operations in Philadelphia and later in Chicago, subsequently becoming connected with the "tube railway" in London.]

RUSSIA.

LONDON, 28th December.

A part of the first corps returning from Manchuria proceeds to Livonia, to suppress riots. Besides the Committee, sixty to seventy of the most dangerous revolutionaries have been arrested in St. Petersburg; this marks a failure to effect a rising there similar to the one in Moscow.

29th December.

Fighting continues in Moscow. Mischonko, the famous Cossack leader in the late war, commands the Grenadiers. Minor encounters continue in St. Petersburg and Warsaw.

The Moscow revolutionaries are still holding their own; a party broke into the house of the chief of the secret police, whom they slaughtered.

The whole of the Moscow revolutionary committee has been arrested and a quantity of bombs and explosives has been seized; the attacks on the Police barracks were repulsed with great loss, the revolutionists afterwards distributed pamphlets, announcing an armistice, and the workmen's council met in the evening to consider the abandonment of the strike.

DEPARTURE OF BARON SUYE-MATSU FROM LONDON.

LONDON, 29th December.

Baron Suematsu has left London for Tokyo.

THE NEW FLOATING DOCK FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

LONDON, 29th December.

The new mammoth floating dock for the American navy in the Philippines has started across the Atlantic, and will proceed to the Philippines via the Suez Canal.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report—

On the 31st at 12.50 p.m. The barometer has risen considerably over China, which is now covered by an anticyclonic area, whose centre lies to the North of the Upper Yangtze. Pressure is relatively low over Japan. Very strong monsoon is indicated in the Formosa Channel and the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Fresh N. winds; fair.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

December 30th.

THE CANTON-HARBOUR RAILWAY.

It is reported that Viceroy Shum intends to obtain a loan from the Government to proceed with the construction of the Yue-Han railway. The Provincial Treasurer, the Prefect, the Nam-hoi and Pun-yn magistrates and the directors of the Shih-hau-kuk held a meeting at the office of the railway company and are considering what amount could be raised to assist the railway's affairs. The three representatives sent by Viceroy Shum to consult with Viceroy Chai Chi-tung regarding railway matters are expected to return shortly to Canton. It is reported that everything has been satisfactorily arranged and that work on the main trunk line will shortly be resumed.

THE LINGHOW AFFAIR.

It is reported that this sensational affair is now settled. The Mission receives \$50,000 compensation for the buildings destroyed. Compensation will also be paid for the missionaries murdered. Dr. Macle refuses anything for himself and will donate to the Mission society the amount he will receive on account of his wife and daughter.

The affair being settled, the 60 Sheng-Pi soldiers who were sent to Lingchow have been recalled and have now returned to Canton.

EXTRA DUTY ON RICE.

The President of the Chamber of Commerce here memorialized Viceroy Shum stating that the Chamber is informed that the Wu native customs have imposed an additional five candareens tax on rice exported to Kwangtung, and requests his Excellency to communicate with the Viceroy of the Liang-Kwang to have this tax abolished as on account of the scarcity of rice in Kwangtung, the people would suffer great hardships during the winter. Viceroy Shum has consented to wire to that effect.

CHAU-TUNG-SANG.

I am informed that Chau Tung-sang's family have learnt that he is now safe in London. Although Shum has no extradition treaty with China, Chau was afraid of being kidnapped by the Viceroy's emissaries and left for England. It is reported that Viceroy Shum has sent a deputy to Lo Tze-tong, Chau's brother-in-law, offering him his own release and that of the members of Chau's family on the condition that Chau's wife would pay \$100,000. Lo refused to send his concubines to negotiate the matter as suggested.

FREEMASONRY.

At a Regular Quarterly Communication of the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in Hongkong and South China, the following were elected as District Grand Lodge Officers for 1906:—District Grand Master Depute, Wor. Bro. F. Howell; Substitute Grand Master, Wor. Bro. J. Dickie; District Senior Grand Warden, Wor. Bro. J. D. Andrew; District Junior Grand Warden, Wor. Bro. G. A. Watkins; District Grand Secretary, Wor. Bro. A. Horley; District Grand Treasurer, Wor. Bro. T. Stafford; District Senior Grand Chaplain, Wor. Bro. C. Fittick; District Junior Grand Chaplain, Wor. Bro. J. Smith; District Senior Grand Deacon, Wor. Bro. J. W. Graham; District Junior Grand Deacon, Wor. Bro. C. F. Focken; District Grand Architect, Wor. Bro. W. C. Jack; District Grand Director of Ceremonies, Wor. Bro. J. L. Cottor; District Grand Sword Bearer, Wor. Bro. F. J. W. Last; District Grand Organist, Wor. Bro. C. J. Tyndale Lea; District Grand Standard Bearer, Wor. Bro. N. K. Davidson; District Grand Inner Guard, Wor. Bro. H. B. Bridger; District Grand Steward, Wor. Bro. A. W. Hill; District Grand Steward, Bro. E. A. Chapman; District Grand Steward, Bro. F. Allen; District Grand Steward, Bro. A. Ritchie; District Grand Steward, Bro. J. McIlashan and District Grand Tyler, Bro. J. Vanston.

ROMANCE OF A WEDDING DRESS.

ECHO OF THE U.S. CIVIL WAR.

Colorado is shortly to be the scene of a very interesting series of re-enactments, and the chief incident at the gathering will be a pathetic re-enactment of the romance played by a wedding dress in the American civil war.

Shortly after the fighting opened, Will Kaykendall, now from his honeymoon, joined the company of Coon Thornton, afterwards a colonel in the Confederate service, and some days later wrote to his wife a letter in which he mentioned that the troop was without a flag. A high-spirited Southerner, he immediately took steps to obtain an ensign. Material outside the real necessities of life was scarce, and there was nothing for it but to select from her marriage trousseau the items required. The wedding dress supplied the desired white length, the red was taken from another gown, and the blue came from the crown of a hat she wore when her husband, then lover, chose her as the Queen of Beauty at a tournament in which he was the successful knight. Across the flag were stretched the words in silk, "Protect Missouri."

The colour sadly reached the company, and was carried for nearly a year before it fell, frayed and full of holes, into the hands of a Federal force, commanded by Capt. (now Gen.) George West. It remained in his hands until he became aware of its history. Learning that the woman who made the flag was dead, he made diligent search for the husband, and ultimately found him, now a mayor, settled in West Wyoming. For the purpose of returning the wedding garment banner, bald-headed, yellow with age and moth-eaten, Mr. Mayor Kaykendall, the survivors of the company led by Gen. West, and the late Col. Thornton have, so far as they can be traced, been requested to assemble at Colorado.

LOCAL SPORT.

LEAGUE CRICKET.

H.K.C.C. v. NAVY.

The two day's match between these teams was started on the club ground on Saturday, when the following scores were made:—

THE NAVY.			
Lieut. Cumlin, b. Lewis	0		
Mr. Woodward, b. Lewis	23		
Lieut. Buxton, b. Arthur, b. Mackay	37		
Lieut. Henslow, not out, retired	106		
Lieut. Gibson, run out	37		
Commander, b. Arthur, b. Fowler	0		
Mr. Parker, b. Seacombe, Smith	24		
Rev. Hastings, b. Mackay	26		
Mr. Ling, and b. Turner	0		
Lieut. Barrett, c. and b. Mackay	14		
Dr. Horley, not out	3		
Extras	11		
Total	253		

H.K.C.C.			
E. A. Fowler, c. b. Mackay, b. Hastings	4		
R. E. O. Hird, b. Hastings	7		
H.W. NAVY.			
Lewis	11	46	2
Hird	9	24	1
Seacombe Smith	11	50	1
Mackay	11.5	41	3
Fowler	3	20	1
McKenzie	3	19	0
Turner	11	44	1

KOWLOON v. POLICE.

The league match was played on the Police ground at Happy Valley on Saturday, and was won by Kowloon by one wicket and 64 runs. The following are the scores:—

KOWLOON.			
W. E. Dixon, b. Kerr	23		
Lightfoot, b. Kerr	23		
W. Dixon, c. Mackay, b. Shepherd	9		
Beer, c. Kerr, b. Shepherd	6		
Marling, b. Kerr, b. Shepherd	24		
Chandler, c. Langley, b. Shepherd	9		
J. W. Mitchell, b. Kerr	12		
Robinson, not out	12		
Dr. Swan, b. Shepherd	0		
Blackledge, b. Kerr	3		
Extras	5		
Total	119		

J. Farrell did not bat.

POLICE.			
Waller, c. Robinson, b. W. E. Dixon	7		
Winter, b. W. E. Dixon	0		
Edwards, c. and b. W. Dixon	1		
Langley, b. W. Dixon	3		
Shepherd, c. Blackledge, b. W. Dixon	15		
Kerr, b. W. Dixon	0		
Cyde, b. W. Dixon	0		
Pitt, b. W. Dixon	0		
Fowler, c. Beer, b. W. E. Dixon	12		
Woodhouse, not out	1		
Mackay, b. W. E. Dixon	0		
Extras	7		
Total	46		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

POLICE.			
Kerr	17	5	4
Shepherd	14	58	5
Edwards	4	11	—

KOWLOON.			
W. E. Dixon	31	3	4
W. Dixon	9	1	29

CHAIRGOWER "A" TEAM v. PARSERS.

Played on the Chairgower ground at Happy Valley on Saturday, this match ended in a win for the visitors by fifty runs. Scores are:—

PARSERS.			
S. Balliwalla, b. Irving	13		
J. Yasunia, b. Fairholm	27		
H. Postonji, c. Fairholm, b. Vincenot	18		
V. P. Nalliaroo, b. Vincenot	28		
H. Chitoy, c. Mages, b. Fairholm	3		
F. M. Bhatti, b. Vincenot	3		
J. Bhojpur, c. A. E. Asger, b. Fairholm	1		
Kanga, not out	14		
P. Balliwalla, c. Lammert, b. Fairholm	3		
Tanapoorwalla, c. Asger, b. Fairholm	16		
C. Mondwalla, run out	4		
Extras	1		
Total	131		

CHAIRGOWER "A" TEAM.			
J. W. Stewart, b. Kanga	13		
H. Irving, b. Kanga	1		
H. Bhatti, b. Postonji	1		
M. E. Asger, c. Vincenot, b. Kanga	2		
J. Fairholm, b. Postonji	23		
L. A. Rose, b. Postonji	0		
H. Lammert, b. Kanga	15		
B. Roza, b. Kanga	0		
A. E. Asger, b. Kanga	0		
L. Vincenot, c. Nalliaroo, b. Postonji	11		
A. C. Mack, not out	8		
Extras	6		
Total	81		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

CHAIRGOWER.			
Lammert	8	8	—
Irving	4	25	1
Roza	3	15	—
Fairholm	11.4	1	36
Vincenot	5	29	3

PARSERS.			
Kanga	11	47	6
Postonji	10.1	3	25

The match arranged between the Civil Service C.C. and the R.E. on Saturday did not take place owing to the failure of the latter to turn up.

FOOTBALL.

ENGLAND AND WALES VICTORIOUS.

The International Rugby match played on the Hongkong Club's ground at Happy Valley on Saturday resulted in a win for the Southrons. The ground was wet and heavy, and the players had difficulty in keeping their feet, consequently play was not very fast.

Result: England and Wales, 19 points; Scotland and Ireland, 10 points.

This match was played at Happy Valley on Saturday and ended in an easy victory for the Engineers. The players lined up as under:—

Royal Engineers: Armstrong, goal; Dunn and Henwood, backs; J. Amplett, Kinner and Hamblin, halves; Turner, Harkell, Heatley, Amplett and Davis, forwards.

Navalyard: Gibbons, goal; Walker and Jackson, backs; Watson, Radcliffe and Marryat, halves; Johnson, Bristow, Coyne, Davenport and McLellan, forwards.

Although they started play with only nine men, the Engineers compelled the Navalyard to defend. Davis got on the leather, and after a smart run down the left wing put in a nice centre, which Heatley took and notched the Engineers' first goal. On the re-start the soldiers again pressed, and Amplett succeeded in passing the Yard's keeper with a fast low drive. Following this Heatley and Ample

1905. A HONGKONG RETROSPECT.

GENERAL AND CURRENCY.

The year just ended may be mentioned as perhaps the most momentous of the current decade. We began it by anticipating the victory of Admiral Togo over Admiral Rozhdestvenski, the retention of Weihaiwei, and the final settlement of the Tibet affair. The first we have seen realized; the second is practically assured; and about the third there seems still to hang a cloud. China has not yet confirmed our treaty; but otherwise there is no difficulty, and China so often plays the dog in the manger that it is not probable any will be allowed to rise as a consequence of this particular illustration of her stiff-neckedness. The episode most prominent in the year just over was, of course, the conclusion of peace between Russia and Japan. The end of war, and the beginning of peace, in which Hongkong was as vitally interested as any other part of the world not immediately involved, are too fresh in the memory, have left too vivid an impression, to need detailed comment here.

LOCAL.

We may pass at once to the strictly local aspects of the ended year; and here we are at once reminded of the extraordinary rise in the exchange (of which more anon), the general complaints of dear house rents and increased cost of living, the shifting of the business centre nearer to the sea, and (we hope not regarded as congruous) the depression in the money market. The year opened badly if we take crime as a criterion. Within the first fortnight, we had the first triple hanging in our history, by which three young "bachelors" paid the penalty for murdering a sampan woman under circumstances of singular brutality. This was followed almost immediately by an important act of piracy by Chinese within the harbour limits; and within a few days of that there was a fatal case of "amok." Cases of armed robbery were distressingly frequent throughout the year; in July there was a manslaughter case which created a temporary bad feeling between the military and civilian communities; and the Linchow massacre and the Shanghai riot, in the last two months of the year, although extraneous occurrences, added to the sum of our year's painful sensations.

LEGISLATION.

His Excellency the Governor has not been able, as we hoped he might, to oblige us with any legislative reform in the way of the registration of servants nor the registration of Chinese partnerships, though both have been regularly mooted as desirable measures. The chief feature of the year's legislation was undoubtedly the recent Bill which gave power to raise a loan for the purpose of furthering the Kowloon-Canton Railway project; and we enter 1906 with the liveliest hopes of having more encouraging progress to report in our next retrospect. In this connection also we must not overlook the loan made by the Hongkong Government to the Wuchang Viceroy for the purpose of redeeming from the American-China Development Company the concession for the great trunk line of railway which is to connect Hankow with Canton. What high political considerations lie at the back of this novel act of the Government must be left for the future to reveal.

THE RAILWAY OPENING OF CHINA.

The fact is that until 1905 the phrase "opening of China" was a misnomer. The currents had been picked off the cke, as it were, by the opening of coast ports; but the first incisions of the carving knife were made in the period under review, as exemplified by the formal opening of the Peking-Hankow Railway, the extension of the line from Shanghai inland, and the other manifestations of railway enterprise to which reference has just been made. The activity of Peking and the Canton Viceroy in the matter of the Kwangtung railways, as reported in our last issue for 1905, enables us to begin the next course with an appetite.

MONEY MATTERS.

Financially, the year has been an unmitigated failure one, the Chinese residents being most "under the weather," and their stringency, coupled with war effects, the rising exchange, and so on, has had a most depressing effect on the share market. The most relieving feature has been the continual enhancement in the value of the shares of our premier bank, the Hongkong and Shanghai, which began the year at \$710 and reached \$915 in August. Their subsequent decline to \$860 was due entirely, we may suppose, to the desire to transmute dollars into gold, when the unusual rise in exchange seemed to make that the only popular transaction. The closing rate of \$890 is still \$150 more than the closing rate of 1904. The benefit of this will be felt most by the shareholders at Home, who are supposed to possess fully eighty per cent. of this popular stock. The substantial rise had substantial causes, the very solid administration being an important factor, and the Bank made enormous profits from the several Japanese war loans, and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway loan. A rich corporation like this is also enabled to take greater advantage of the fluctuations in exchange by which others may be embarrassed. The "H. & S." indeed, appears to have firmly founded that even a cyclone of commercial crises cannot shake it. Banking generally ought to have flourished on the increasing turn-over; and we are therefore particularly sorry to note the disappearance during the past year of the local branch of the Imperial Bank of China.

SHIPPING.

Shipping shares were a feature to which the public looked very hopefully during the year, but though charters were plenty and freights high, shareholders can scarcely be said

to have been satisfied. "Indo-China" rose to \$132 on the strength of the "fat" year; and the disappointment (in some cases telegraphed half way round the world) at the small improvement on "loan" year returns, is still rankling. There was an immediate slump from \$125 to \$100 in June, and they are carried into the new year at \$89.

OF DIVIDENDS IN GENERAL.

We do not say the policy of the directors was wrong altogether; but in view of the peculiar conditions under which most stocks are held in this Colony, more consideration might be extended to those investors whose interest endures for terms of four to six years, and then ceases, without injury to posterity. After all, the most permanent investor imaginable cannot prefer the fluctuating dividends to which he is accustomed (we are not now speaking of any particular company) to returns more consistent with earnings. We will probably have to wait for England's lead for legislation on this turning question; but in the meantime, we commend to the consideration of thoughtful persons (including His Excellency the Governor and all others set in authority over us) the unhealthy possibilities underlying a wholly unfettered discretion which may hoard up money and, suddenly, without warning or sufficient cause, announce a "thumping" dividend. It is not a new problem; the relation of business and speculation; but such years as 1905 bring it more forcibly before us, and as we may be excused for this apparent digression. To avoid any misunderstanding, we should say at once that the returns from shipping generally were not in accordance with what were looked for, and disappointment was not confined to any one company.

MARINE INSURANCE.

A good shipping year spelt a good insurance year, usually, and so far as we can ascertain, there is no reflex here of the unceasing grumbling in the London market. "Unions" rose from \$630 to \$710, and for them the new year opens most hopefully. "Cantons" began at \$250 and closed at \$325. "Yangtzes" rose \$20, and "China Traders" progressed from \$57 to \$91, the closing rate being a *cum div.* one. Here the feature of the year has been the combination, not actually accomplished, but decided upon, a decision almost universally extolled, and an example that seems well worth the consideration of such companies as united might flourish and divided fall. Fire insurance companies have for some reason not attracted speculation, and their quotations at the end of the year are just what they were at the beginning. Their exclusion from the field of speculation appears to have done them no harm, the happy investors in "Hongkong Fires" drawing eleven per cent, and "China Fires" eight and a quarter.

SUGAR.

A serious drop in prices was experienced at the beginning of the year, but now the market is becoming steadier, and prospects are regarded as bright. Local refineries did well during the year. "China Sugar" and "Taikoo" (a private concern) distinguished themselves. Hongkong people are very largely interested in "China Sugars," and are hoping for a repetition of the handsome returns of 1904. The shares touched \$216 during the year, when there was perhaps too much speculation; and the closing drop to \$209 is due to reports of the big continental beet crop, to the cheapness of raw sugar and Java sugar, and, of course, partly to the general depression. This serious decline has disappointed several holders who had bought on time. "Luzons" fluctuated from \$15 to \$31 owing to rumours that the property was to be sold, and once they got down to \$14. They close at \$21.

MINES.

Very little interest was taken in these things, and with the exception of Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s stock, things are as they were at the end of 1904. "C.E.M.'s" having produced an attractive dividend, start the new year at Tls. 8.70.

WHAVERIES AND GODOWNS.

The Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. has had an exceedingly busy year, and must have earned handsome profits. The shares, however, appreciated only four dollars in the twelve months, due no doubt to the policy of spending largely on improvements out of revenue, a policy good for posterity, but not appreciated by the average Hongkong investor. Say a merchant buys 200 of these shares with spare capital; he is satisfied with his five per cent. and the safety due to the spending of three or four per cent. on his asset. In two or three years, however, as in 1905, there comes a tight year and high exchange; and he needs the capital. He sells out, and leaves others to reap the benefit of those improvements.

A BAD YEAR FOR DOCKS.

"Docks" have been a sore point with investors and dealers. "George Fenwick's" started at \$45 and closed at \$28; "Hongkong and Whampoa" started at \$216 and closed at \$164; "Pamphams" started at Tls. 1.53 and closed at Tls. 1.25; and "New Amoy" started at \$27 and closed at \$17. Thus a man who chose Far Eastern docks here in 1905 as an investment would begin again this year with about three fourths of his original capital. The war is blamed for the bad business, steamers taken off the regular lines to serve as transports and so on. Increasing competition lowering prices without a corresponding drop in expenses probably has a good deal to do with it. The Hongkong docks suffered disappointment during the year at the failure to raise the wrecked French cruiser *Sully*. It must appear singular that with Hongkong enjoying the reputation of being the world's leading shipping port, with over nineteen million tons of shipping passing through our docks should have to complain of scarcity of employment. It is a mercy, in view of this strange development,

that the proposals of two years ago, to build more large docks here, were defeated. Of course we look forward still to a time when the present docks will not be able to cope with all the work offering; but such optimism was impossible in 1905. What we cultivated then was patience.

LAND.

The year 1905 was marked by a curious shrinkage of land values, property declining in cases as much as twenty and twenty-five per cent. This was due, no doubt, to the financial stringency and the absence of speculators. As a result, "Hongkong Lands" retrogressed from \$147 to \$124; but "Humphrey's Estates" held their own, ending the year as they began, at \$12.50. An appreciation of \$2.50 in eighteen years, however, is nothing to boast of; and now that combinations are in the air, we wonder if a merger of land investment companies might not brighten things for 1906.

INDUSTRIES.

Our local cement works ("Green Island"), have had a good year, and owing to increasing business, had to venture on a new issue of one for every two old shares. This made the average market value \$263; and the closing rate (a steady one) is given at \$281. The Hongkong Cotton Mill made a splendid showing during the year, paying ten per cent. on the reduced capital, and the shares closed at rates only a trifle higher than they opened. In view of the general boom in cotton, the prosperity at Shanghai, in India and Japan, those who hold original \$100 shares complain that they have a right to expect a little better return than the actual one per cent.; and are hoping that the management will make strenuous efforts to keep in the van of progress. During the year, all other stocks practically held their own, with some insignificant retrogressions; and while more "hustle" and enterprise is undoubtedly called for, the consensus of opinion is that local business is weathering a crisis with comparative credit.

GENERAL RETURNS.

Below we give sundry returns under various headings, which have been compiled and collected at rather short notice. Supplementary figures will be given as they come in.

EXCHANGE.

The year opened with a T.T. rate of 1/11-9-16, which gradually advanced until 2/0-1-16 was reached. At its January, before the Chinese New Year. After that festival, with its very disastrous settlement by the Chinese of their liabilities, rates fell away until the lowest point of 1/9 was reached on 10th April. Rates held their own after that, moving quietly between 1/10 and 1/11 until August. A prevalent opinion that rates would fall as soon as the war was over was entirely disproved by events subsequent to the peace of August. Exchange continued to be steadily firm and for the month of 22nd August the T.T. rate advanced to 1/11 and it has not been below 1/11 since. In November a sharp rise occurred owing to demands for silver both by Russia and India, and also for the redemption of the war notes in Manchuria by Japan. Rates advanced to over 2/1 early in November and before the end of that month had touched 304 pence per oz., a price which has not been equalled during five years, and the T.T. advanced to 2/1 1/2 where it remained for three days. With slight fluctuation, it went back during the first half of December to 2/0, although the price of silver advanced until it touched 30 5/16d. per oz. For a similar high price of silver, we have to go back to 1896. The year closes with a firmer market at 2/0-9-16 T.T. Silver has slightly weakened and closes at 29/- 15-16, and while not posing as prophets, we think there is every prospect of the dollar remaining in the region of 2/- for some time to come. In this connection it is interesting to note the different opinion held in two neighbouring colonies. In Hongkong there appears to be a strong predilection in favour of low exchange, but opinion in Singapore seems to be concentrated in favour of a high exchange.

YARN.

The trade of last year on the whole may be said to have been a brisk one and more profitable to importers than previous years. This is accounted for by the small stocks which were available at the commencement of the year, cheap raw material and bumper crops of foodstuffs. It was not as remunerative to the native dealers, as the violent fluctuations in exchange and the recent tightness of the money market had an adverse effect, and some severe losses had to be faced. The year closed with an unusually heavy stock and a slack market.

Persian.—Owing to short supplies there has been considerable advance in values, with the result that it appears to have fallen into disuse.

PIECE GOODS.

Cotton had a phenomenal rise during late months which has tended to make business difficult. Without that rise there would have been more disastrous results to the Chinese than they have yet experienced. It helped to steady prices.

COTTON.

Importers have not done badly during the past year, for though values here have not responded to the enhanced cost in Bombay; the steadiness of silver and rise in exchange have more than covered the loss in prices. Chinese dealers did not however fare so well. Imports to Hongkong during 1905 amounted to 338,606 bales as against 211,605 in 1904, an increase of 50 per cent. Sales, on the other hand, have not been so brisk.

SILK.

The Canton silk this year shows a deficiency of 10 to 20 per cent, having suffered from Japanese competition. In addition to the short crop the Chinese have lost heavily through the rise in exchange, being able to buy less for the dollar; while the Japanese have had the

advantage of a fixed basis. Trade has also been bad in America which is one of the principal outlets for Canton silk.

TEA.

The Canton tea business shows a further diminution in export and is gradually becoming a thing of the past.

METALS.

In this department also the trade during the year was very slack. Dealers have only had a hard to mouth business, partly on account of the disturbed financial condition and partly because of the Home markets steadily rising, in consequence of which local dealers hesitated to speculate. Still local markets have followed Home markets very closely.

OPPIUM.

Bengal Opium.—Taking it all round the trade has not been lucrative. Heavy stocks and fluctuations have acted against all interests. The Indian Government sold during the year 48,000 chests, and next year the quantity to be sold has been increased by 400 chests per month.

Malaya Opium.—During the early part of the year the trade was satisfactory but as prices advanced the consumption fell off owing to competition with the cheaper Bengal Opium.

FLOUR.

There was a big falling off in flour this year, the boycott and the financial state of China contributing to this result. About 3,400,000 sacks of American flour were imported into Hongkong last year as against 4,645,000 in 1904 and 5,511,000 in 1903. There has however been a fair importation from Australia. Flour is moving very slowly here, and in French China the boycott is making itself felt in this commodity.

REPORESE.

The trade here has shown no development. What business has been lost by America on account of the boycott has been transacted by others, but there has been no increase, nor decrease. The Standard Oil figures for the year are expected about the middle of the month.

LUBRICANTS.

1905 has been a prosperous year for the Vacuum Oil Company, who now that Hongkong has become the first port in the world, have decided to establish their head office here, removing it from Singapore.

SUNDRIES.

This trade, in the hands of small dealers, suffered more than the others from the tightness of money, the small dealers not having the facilities for buying.

TONNAGE.

Business during the year has been fairly slack except for demands created by the war. Freight at home are good at present, and it is expected that a number of ships will leave the coasts. Already three small German ships have gone and five Norwegian have left or are going. Now that the war is over and the transport business likely to be finished by April or May, all the steamers taken by the Japanese on time charter will be returning, and competition is likely to be keener than ever.

The rice crop in Saigon was poor last year, and the exports to Hongkong from April 1st to November 17th only amounted to 584,000 piculs. To the Philippines there were exported 2,355,500 piculs during 1905 and 2,807,000 in 1904. To Japan the amount exported in 1905 was 1,161,500 in 1905 and 1,315,000 in 1904. The exports to Java in 1905 amounted to 48,800 as against 631,100 piculs the previous year. The total export from Saigon in 1905 was 6,503,600 piculs, as against 11,167,000 the year before, a material reduction.

It was reported that the new crop at Saigon was particularly good, but according to latest advice, owing to the lack of rain, it is not expected to turn out so well as was at first anticipated. Japan, where there has been a rice famine, will have to import a lot of rice. Already about 70,000 tons of Rangoon rice have been sold for shipment to Japan during the months of February, March and April, and about 50,000 tons of Saigon rice have been purchased for shipment during the same period.

The average rate ruling from South Japan coal ports to Hongkong has been \$1.50/1/6, and to Singapore \$1/8. From Saigon to Hongkong the highest rate was 17 cents and the lowest 8 cents; from Saigon to Java, highest 33 cents, lowest 22 cents; Saigon to Philippines, highest 35 cents, lowest 24 cents. Java to Hongkong—wet sugar, highest 35 cents, lowest 25 cents; dry sugar, highest 24 cents, lowest 22 cents.

Owing to the great demand for coal in Japan with its attendant raising of prices, steamship agents have had to make contracts for supplies from India and Australia.

"A. K. H. B."

Stories of Dr. Boyd, better known as "A. K. H. B." are always welcome, and so far as we know, two new ones were told by Dr. Muir, of Cape Town, at last night's dinner of St. Andrews Men in London. On one occasion, at a watering place, the author of "The Reactions of a Country Parson" was recognized by an English clergyman, who addressed him as "my Calvinistic brother." "I am not a Calvinist, I am a Presbyterian," was the answer. "Well, sir," was the reply, "if I had been a Calvinist I should have resigned you to Tolpin by predestination; as a Presbyterian I say you will be damned on your merits."

The other story told by Dr. Muir, of "Determinants" and other fable, concerned Professor Ludovic Fischer and "A. K. H. B." They had been working together on the same education committee, and on some particular matter had not seen eye to eye. The next day they met in the street, and "A. K. H. B." passed him without recognition. "The Professor, who was on his way to college at the time, commenced his lecture by drawing four lines in geometrical form, and placed at each corner the well-known initials, remarking, 'Gentlemen, 'A. K. H. B.' is a rhomboid.'

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Hongkong, 14th December, 1905.

[37]

CHINA'S NEW ARMY.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

Since the events of 1900 China has shown a desire to introduce long-needed reforms; in the case of the Army this is seen very clearly, for China possesses now all the makings of a real national army, organised and drilled on the model of the Japanese Army, so that in fifteen years' time it will have at least 450,000 soldiers on a peacetime footing. According to the recent law concerning the reorganisation of the Chinese Army, the thirty-six divisions, comprising the infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineers and transport service, are to be formed as they shall be required, and doubtless also with regard to the funds available therefor, from 18 1/2 to 1902. In 1922 the active contingent capable of immediate mobilisation will be 501,000 men, and the cost involved in maintaining the Imperial Army will amount, according to the estimates, to fifty-four million taels, or £28,000,000, annually. For the present the provinces of Chi-li, Ho-nan, Chao-tung, and Shan-si have been re-organised on new lines. They will comprise an active army, or *chang-pai-kuan*; a first line of reserve, *su-pai-kuan*; and a second reserve, *kho-pai-kuan*. The infantry, cavalry and artillery are divided into regiments. The infantry, *ren-tou*, is grouped either in brigades, *shih*, or in regiments, *piao*, which are composed of three battalions. Finally, the base element is the *pong*, of four hundred men, of whom two are non-commissioned officers.

The cavalry, *ma-toe*, is always formed on a war footing, with three reinforced squadrons, and a regiment of artillery, *pao-toe*, then nine and a battery of six, or in regiments, *piao*, of which six are equipped with field batteries, the others with mountain guns. The *gus*, and *lung-chung-toe*, and the transport, engineers, *kung-chung-toe*, and the transport, *kung-chung-toe*, are in battalions, each of four companies, and on a war footing both branches are reinforced by eight or ten coolies added to every battalion. Every Chinese division, for there are no Army Corps, has 54 guns, 54 ammunition waggon, 360 boxes of ammunition, twelve quick-firing guns, and 100 waggon for carrying provisions and general material.

Two Chinese Army officers are at present in Europe on a special mission; they are Major-General Chang and Colonel Wei. They have been interviewed recently in Vienna, when their remarks were as follows:

"The work of transforming the Chinese Army has made such good progress that it may be expected to be finished within a year's time. It can easily be understood that the Army will not be brought all at once up to the same level, and also that in those districts of the Empire in which the work of re-organisation has been begun some time ago the results of the present reform will be developed more quickly than in other provinces. The essential point is that the Chinese forces, which hitherto have been divided into various armies varying very much both in strength and value, shall become entirely uniform in respect to their arms, their equipment, their training, their superior officers, their drill, equipment, housing, and, in fact, in every detail. This unification will be so a first step in the suppression of the former method of calling the various armies after particular provinces, and then by distributing the entire army among army corps, which will be numbered. The arms are the same as those used in all modern armies in the five branches of arms. The old equipment of arms has been replaced already everywhere by modern material. The uniform of every branch of arms and the badges denoting rank, have been duly fixed. The drilling is exactly the same everywhere, and the Empire is exactly the same everywhere, and all the regulations concerning the command, rank, military honors, and the like are now uniform in the whole of China.

"Another point of no less importance in the re-organisation of the Chinese Army is the abolition of the old custom of civil positions, *chiao*, being allowed to hold military positions; such positions, which hitherto were in the hands of civilians, will henceforth be reserved exclusively for officers of the Army.

"The length of service has been fixed. Hitherto it has been entirely arbitrary; henceforth it will consist of three years with the Colours, three years in the Reserve, and three years in the Militia. The military authorities are working in the direction of introducing a conscription by making it obligatory for every province to furnish a certain number of recruits. Thus, at the end of 1915, China will have an Army of more than 400,000 men, all Regular Army, and in ten years' time it will be able to raise an army of 1,200,000 trained soldiers.

"Under this new order of things, a new spirit has come over the Chinese Army. The sentiment of duty and a liking for a military career have grown considerably among the Chinese officers, as a body, while in all the ranks of the Army there is visible an activity, which permits us to hope that the transformation of China's military forces will be crowned with success and established on solid bases within a short space of time."

It is quite possible that these utterances may be unduly optimistic, if not somewhat exaggerated. Still, if the countries of Europe ever get it to return to Peking with armed forces, they will have to send out their strongest stronger than their flying columns. *Globe*

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Hongkong, 14th December, 1905. [116]

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Hongkong, 25th October, 1905. [91]

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entrance to the Hongkong Hotel.
Hongkong, July 5th, 1905. [49]

Hongkong, 30th June, 1905. 26

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Hongkong, 21st April, 1897. 113

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SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Erich Georg and Co., in their weekly share list, dated the 30th December, 1905, say:—

Christmas holidays and Settlements have interfered with what little trade there is going on, and the transactions recorded during the week under review have been very limited indeed.

The market, however, closes somewhat staid and we should not be surprised to see a little more business after the new year holidays.

The sterling demand rate on London is 2s. 0 1/2, while rates on Shanghai are 7 1/2 to 7 3/4, 7 1/2 for a Bank T/P, and 7 1/4 for a three days' sight Private Bill. Barsilver in London is quoted 29 15/16d, and Consols 83 1/2.

BANK SHARES.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands at 88 1/2 and 89 1/2, and there are further buyers at the latter rate, also at the equivalent on time; the London rate is 192 1/2. Nationals unchanged.

MARINE INSURANCE SHARES.—Unions opened weak, but close with buyers at 57 1/2.

China Traders sold at 85 to 86, and more shares are wanted. North Chinas, as well as Yangtzes are unchanged, while Cantons have dropped to sellers at 53 1/2.

FIRE INSURANCE SHARES.—Hongkong sold and are for 53 1/2. Chinas, after sales at 53 1/2, are wanted at 58.

SINCE SHARES.—A few Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Shares changed owners at 24 1/2, and the market closes steady at that rate. Indo-Chinas fetched 280, at which rate a few shares are on offer, we think; in the north the market has weakened over the settlements, and our last week's quotes for Tis 62 1/2, buyers, while London is unchanged, 410.

China and Macao changed hands in large lots at 8 1/2 to 8 3/4, and at 8 1/2 there are further sales. Douglases are wanted at 8 1/2. Other stocks under this heading unchanged.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars changed hands for settlement purposes at private rates; there are cash shares for sale at 820, at which rate business has been done just now. Luzens have been fixed at 82 1/2 and 82 1/4, and at latter rate there are buyers.

MINING SHARES.—Unchanged.

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &c.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks sold in a small way at 16 1/4. Forwards and Amoy Docks are unchanged. Forwards remained steady at 15 1/2 until yesterday, when settlement shares in Shanghai weakened the market to 15 1/2, at which rate, however, local buyers can be found; the share register will close on the 2nd proximo till 6th proximo, when the interim dividend of 1s. 4d. per share will be payable in Shanghai.

Hongkong and Whampoa are steady at 16 1/4. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves have buyers in the north at 15 1/2.

LANDS, HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.—A small lot of Hongkong Lands fetched 12 1/4, and some Kowloon Lots have been done at 14, at which rate there are further buyers. West Point are unchanged. Hongkong Hotels have been done at 14 1/2 and 14 1/4, closing steady at 14 1/2. Hongkong and Whampoa are steady at 14 1/2. Shanghai Lands are steady at 12 1/4.

CORROX MILLS.—Ewos have dropped to 15 1/4; other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

SUNDRY MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.—China Light and Powers sold, but have further sellers at 39. Green Island Cement Shares could be placed at 28 1/2 but holders stick out for 28 1/4. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Providents sold and are on offer at 50. A. S. Watsons fetched 12 1/2 and are in demand. Other stocks under this heading are unchanged.

CONCERNING THE JEW.

The power of the Jew in the modern world can hardly be exaggerated. In the world of nations, about which all the other worlds of human activity revolve, he is supreme; and in a sense statesmen and kings, soldiers and diplomats, are dependent on his will. In London he is everywhere. Most of our money and dozens of Jews among our best friends, and there are many of our acquaintances, and not a few among our friends whom we do not suspect of having Jewish blood in their veins. And it is, therefore, not a little surprising to learn from the new edition of "The Jewish Year-book" that in Greater London, out of a population of six and a half millions, there are only 138,890 Jews in all, or a fraction over 2 per cent.

The statistics of the Jews in various parts of the world are exceedingly interesting. The following are the figures of the British Empire:—

British Isles... 227,061

Canada and British Columbia... 30,000

Australia... 17,000

India... 18,248

South Africa... 38,830

Jamaica... 2,401

Trinidad and Barbados... 50

Gibraltar... 2,000

Cyprus and Malta... 105

Aden... 3,000

Hongkong and Straits Settlements... 650

Total... 349,971

The high figures in South Africa are perhaps to be expected. In Europe, Russia accounts for more than half the total of Jews, and Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary for nearly 90 per cent. The proportion of Jews to the total population is, in Poland, 10.25 per cent.; in Russia (outside Poland), 4.03 per cent.; in Germany, 1.04 per cent.; and in the United Kingdom, .05 per cent.

It is exceedingly curious that, despite the fact that the Spanish Jews are one of the divisions of the race, Spain's proportion is only .01 per cent. and Portugal's .02 per cent. In Palestine the ratio is 12 per cent. in the United States, 1.94 per cent., nearly four times greater than in Great Britain; while in New Zealand it falls to 2 per cent.

The total Jewish population of the world is calculated in this way:—

Europe... 8,786,122

Asia... 342,410

Africa... 382,432

America... 1,574,022

Australia... 17,403

Grand total... 11,102,389

Here the Polish cities are naturally the highest, and how far the industrial and political troubles of the Russian Empire are the work of the persecuted Jew may be gathered from the population of such places as Grodno and Lodz. It is interesting that the ratio is ten times higher in New York than it is in London, though it is difficult to understand why Manchester's figures should be seven times higher than Birmingham's.

But mere figures do not convey any idea of the influence of the Jew, since the importance of the work they have done and are doing in the world is out of all proportion to the numbers. Putting aside the great financiers like the Rothschilds, Sir Samuel Montagu, and the rest, and disregarding the numerous philanthropists, of whom the late Sir Moses Montefiore was a conspicuous example, the lists of celebrities published in "The Jewish Year-book" are full of unusual interest.

In the world of music we find the names of Offenbach, John Field, Goldmark, Henry Russell, Dr. Cowen, Mendelssohn, Joseph Maas, Sir Julius Benedict, Rubinstein, Joachim, and Sir Arthur Sullivan. The theatre has largely attracted the genius of the Jew. Judith, Rachel, Sarah Bernhardt, Ada Menken, Selma, Dolore, David James are among the names included in the official lists, with among dramatists, Mr. Alfred Sutra and Mr. David Blasco, Ludwig Fulda and D. Emery.

But there might have been added Mr. Arthur Collins, the manager of Drury Lane, and many talented English players, including Miss Julia Neilson, Miss Lily Hanbury, and Mr. Lewis Waller. In America the theatre is almost entirely in the hands of Jewish managers. H. J. Byron, the author of "Our Boys," Mrs. Keeley, the famous comic actress, and Halsey, the French dramatist, each had one Jewish parent.

The list of famous Jewish writers is long and distinguished. It includes Mr. Sidney Low, the editor of the Directory of National Biography; Mr. Lord Gollancz, the scholar; Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Lucien Wolf, well known as a political writer under the name of "Diplomatist"; George Brandes, the Danish critic; Lombroso, the Italian; Cottle Mendes, the French novelist and critic; Jean de Bloch, the Russian writer on war; Vambury, Max Nordau, the late M. Blowitz, and many others. Sir P. C. Palgrave, the historian, was a Jew, as was Baron Reuter, and as is Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the "New York World."

Jesse Israel, the Dutch painter, was a Jew; Rosa Bonheur was a Jewess; and the art tradition is carried on by Mr. Solomon J. Solomon, Ludwig Mond, the great chemist, and Sir Felix Semon, the physician, are Jews. There have been many well known Jewish chess players, of whom Steinitz is perhaps the most famous name.

The Jew has been prominent in the recent annals of the English law. Sir George Jessel, Master of the Rolls, was a Jew, while another Master of the Rolls, Sir A. L. Smith, and a Lord Chancellor, Lord Herschell, has one Jewish parent.

JABBERVODKI.

(Using an attempt to give a lucid explanation of the Russian situation.)

Texas Panle, and the Ruskky Slave

Made Demonstrations and outbanded;

Disgranted were the Bureaucrats

And Tchernia Sol pogrommed.

Beware of everything, he said,

The Reds that rave, the mobs that loot;

Beware of loyal or rebel troops

—In either case they shoot.

He took his Karandash in hand,

Long time Intelligence sought,

Then he Kepeked the Gorki Suet

And pondered what they taught.

And as in English thought he sat

A Cossack rode in vodka mood

Came bubbling like a samovar

Nagalking all it could.

One two, one two, and through and through,

The Ukase law it held its trot;

He let it pass and deep in keus.

Intentioned from the spot.

"Bolshev-Skandil! Chelabinsk!

O Omsk and Tomsk! O Tver and Pskoff!"

With names of Russian towns he tried

To work his feelings off.

Texas Panle, and the Ruskky Slave

Made Demonstrations and outbanded;

Disgranted were the Bureaucrats

And Tchernia Sol pogrommed.

SARKI.

*Pogrom—devastation, popularly Jew-baiting.

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Length on Blocks...	714 "
Width of Entrance on Top...	901 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	841 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide...	344 "

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Extreme Length...	523 feet
Length on Blocks...	512 "
Width of Entrance on Top...	88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide...	264 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length...	371 feet
Length on Blocks...	354 "
Width of Entrance on Top...	65 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom...	53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide...	22 "

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GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	On 23rd January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 30th January.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ACHILLES"	On 6th February.	
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AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"STENTOR"	On 30th January.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"SAINT BEDE"	On 13th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"PATROCLUS"	On 20th February.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"ANTENOR"	On 27th February.	

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND
COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.
EASTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, & all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO.	"NINGCHOW"	On 24th January.	
HAMA	"TYDEUS"	On 28th December.	
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"PINGSUET"	On 29th January.	

For Freight, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. (9-10)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
SHANGHAI	"SHAOHSING"	On 2nd January.	
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 2nd January.	
KOBE and NAGASAKI	"CHIHIL"	On 3rd January.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCK TOWN, CANTON, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU"	On 16th January.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unrivalled Table, A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. (11)

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWNSHIP CO.

CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	Tuesday, January 23rd

1 Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND
CULINARY. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS. (7)

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
YOKOHAMA via SHANGHAI, SUMATRA, MOJI and KOBE	E. W. Bruce	About 7th January	Freight and Passage.
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	G. W. Cockman, R.N.E.	About 7th January	Freight only.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
LONDON &c, via USUAL PORTS DELTA	G. L. Daniel	Noon, 13th January	See Special of Call.
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA, A. G. Cubitt, R.N.E.	About 13th January	Freight and Passage.

For further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. (1)

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; ALSO LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

STEAMERS WILL CALL AT GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS and LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	WEDNESDAY	DATE
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	3rd January
ONESENNAU	17th January
ROON	31st January
PREUSSEN	14th February
ZIETEN	28th February
PRINZESS ALICE	14th March
BAYERN	28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	25th April
SACHSEN	9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	23rd May
ROON	6th June
PREUSSEN	20th June
ZIETEN	4th July
OLDENBURG	18th July
BAYERN	1st August
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	15th August
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	29th August

ON WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of JANUARY, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship "PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH," Captain Malchow, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT NAPLES and GENOA.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, on MONDAY, the 1st January. Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 2nd January, and Parcel will be received at the Agency's Office until Noon, on TUESDAY, the 2nd January.

Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipt will be signed for less than 32.5% and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement.

The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewards.

Linen can be washed on board.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to—
MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1905.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN
HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS
AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAMUI VIA SWATOW	"DAI NIKU"	SUNDAY, 7th Jan.	
AND AMOY	"TAGASHI"	at 10 A.M.	
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	THURSDAY, 4th Jan.	
AND AMOY	N. Kobayashi	at 10 A.M.	
AND AMOY	"PRITILJOF"	about WEDNESDAY, 3rd Jan., at 10 A.M.	

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 29th December, 1905.

T. ARIMA, Manager. (14)

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1906.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS
FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO NEW YORK.

Steamers to	Leave	Connecting Steamers	Due at	Due at
COLOMBO	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to	MARSEILLES	PLYMOUTH
		MARSEILLES & LONDON	(Brindisi 2 days earlier)	(London 1 day later)
	TONS	TONS	Saturday	Friday
ARCADIA	7000	BRITANNIA	7000	Mar. 10
DELHI	3000	MOLDAVIA	10000	Mar. 24
DONGOLA	3000	MONGOLIA	10000	Apr. 7
DELTA	3000	MOLTAN	10000	Apr. 21
OCEANA	7000	MARMORA	10500	May 5
			Sunday	Saturday
ARCADIA	7000	VICTORIA	7000	May 20
DEVANHA	3000	HIMALAYA	7000	June 3
DONGOLA	3000	INDIA	8000	June 17

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express

Passengers change steamers at Colombo, and those for Brindisi transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at Port Said.

Accommodation in the connecting steamer from Colombo is arranged in Hongkong at time of booking.

In addition to the above Mail Steamers the following—

INTERMEDIATE (non-transshipment) STEAMERS

WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON.

CARRYING SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

STEAMERS	Leave	Leave	Due at
	HONGKONG	SINGAPORE	LONDON
+ JAPAN	4500	Feb. 14	Mar. 31
SUMATRA	5000	Feb. 28	Apr. 14
NUBIA	6000	Mar. 14	Apr. 28
+ JAMA	4500	Mar. 28	May 12
+ FORMOSA	4500	Apr. 11	May 26

These Steamers call also at Singapore, Penang, Colombo, and at Malta or Marsailles.

+ "JAPAN," "CEYLON" and "FORMOSA" carry only First Saloon Passengers.

For Passage apply to—
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. (2707)

Hongkong, 1st December, 1905.

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.

THE Steamship

"COULSDON"

Captain Henry, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 2nd January.

For Freight, apply to—
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 8th December, 1905. (97)

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast Ports.)

THE Steamship

"HUDSON"

Captain J. Burnett, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th January.

For Freight or other information, apply to—
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Oriental Freight Department, Hotel Mansions.

Hongkong, 15th December, 1905. (100)

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAHU	JAPAN	First half of January	JAVA PORTS	First half of January
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of January
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of January	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of February
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of January	JAVA PORTS	First half of February

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor, Hongkong, 25th December, 1905. Telephone No. 375. (16)

JAPAN COALS.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA (MITSUI & CO.)

HEAD OFFICE.—1, SURUGA-CHO, TOKYO.

LONDON BRANCH.—34, LIME STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG BRANCH.—PRINCE'S BUILDINGS, 100, HONG STREET.

OTHER BRANCHES

New York, San Francisco, Hamburg, Bombay, Singapore, Soerabaya, Manila, Amoy, Shanghai, Chefoo, Tientsin, Newchwang, Port Arthur, Seoul, Chemulpo, Yokohama, Yokosuka, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Karatsu, Nagasaki, Kuchino, Saeki, Maizuru, Hiroshima, Hakodate, Taipei, &c.

Telegraphic Address: "MITSUI" (A.B.C. and A. 1 Codes)

CONTRACTORS OF COAL to the Imperial Japanese Navy and Armies and the State Railways; Principal Railway Companies and Industrial Works; Home and Foreign Mail and Freight Steamers.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of the Famous Miike, Tagawa, Yamano and Ida Coal Mines; and SOLE AGENTS for Hokoku, Hondo, Kanada, Fujitama, Hamada, Manuura, Onoura Otsuji, Sasahara Tsubakuro, Yoshitani, Yoshio, Yonokubo, and other Coals.

S. MINAMI, Manager, Hongkong.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

REGULAR

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

1905. About

"ATHOL" 12th Jan.

"PATHAN" to follow.

"ST. GEORGE" to follow.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1906. 2105-2135

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENFURRY"

Captain R. Webster, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 16th January.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

McGREGOR, BROS. & GOW, Agents.

Hongkong, 28th December, 1905. (101)

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FORMARSEILLES HAVRE, ANTWERP (DIRECT).

Taking Cargo to LONDON with prompt transshipment at Marseilles.

Calling at MANILA, SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.

THE Company's Steamship

"KOUANG-SI"

Captain Barillon, will be despatched as above on or about the 6th February, 1906.

This Steamer has accommodation for Passengers and carries a duly qualified Doctor.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Queen's Building, Hongkong, 27th December, 1905. (2906)

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENT

in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line

are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in

SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the

CHINA STRAIT NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service between CALCUTTA.

Sailings from CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

General Agents for China and Japan Hongkong, 4th August, 1905. (8)

SHIPPING INPORT.

STEAMERS.

AMARA, British steamer, 1,500, C. J. Matlock, 29th Dec.—Calcutta 13th Dec. Coal—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHANGHAI, British str., 1,225, F. Boyd, 27th Dec.—Wuhu 20th Dec. and Chinkiang 22nd Dec.—

